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CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY	East Germany	DATE DISTR.	18 May 1955
SUBJECT	Objekt 2, Wismut SDAG, Shaft 64, Oberschlema	NO. OF PAGES	3
PLACE ACQUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	25X1
DATE OF INFO.		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted] in three shifts around the clock. The shaft has seven levels, the highest being 180 meters below sea level, the lowest 360 meters. The levels are spaced at intervals of thirty meters from each other in the vertical plane. The levels at 180 meters, 240 meters, 300 meters and 360 meters below sea level are main levels which are connected directly wi[redacted]n shafts. The other levels are connected with the main levels by [redacted] (Gesenke) and bunkers (Bunker). In general, these smaller leve[redacted] regarded as exhausted. The three lowest levels are further subd[redacted]o that each level has two sections (Revier). The sections of Pit 64 are as follows:

Section I	-180 m. and -210 m. levels, together
Section II	-240 m. level
Section III	-270 m. level
Section IV	-300 m. level (southwestern part)
Section VII	-300 m. level (northeastern part)
Section V	-330 m. level (southwestern part)
Section VIII	-330 m. level (northeastern part)
Section VI	-360 m. level (southwestern part)
Section IX	-360 m. level (northeastern part)

2. There is also a Section X, which is the name given tothe so-called "Capital Work", the deepening of pits, extension of shafts downwards, and the driving (auffahren) of main drifts (Hauptquerschlaege). This Section X work was chiefly being done by personnel from Objekt II in December 1954, since Objekt 11 at that time was being broken up. Objekt 11 was concerned with exploratory work (Ausrichtungsobjekt).

3. The -240 m. level is a main level, and all ore is actually brought to the surface from that level, being moved to it from the lower levels through blind shafts. In fall 1954, an electric trolley line (Elektrolokoberleitungsbetrieb) was installed for conveying the ore to the surface from [redacted]

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STATE	x	NAVY	x	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION				AEC	x		
ARMY	x	AIR	x	FBI						OSI Ev	x		

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4. The designations of the various levels are figured from the Markus Semmler level as a starting point. This method is based on the Markus Semmler tunnel (Stollen), which was used in the Schneeberg silver mining operations. The purpose of the Markus Semmler tunnel was to carry off the water from the entire Schneeberg-Neustaedtel mining region. It begins at about Neustaedtel, at the Siebenschlehen pit, and ends near Hartenstein, in the Zwickauer Mulde. From the sufface at Pit 64 it is 107 meters to the Markus Semmler level. The levels which are higher than the -180 m. level belong to Pits IV and VI of Objekt 2. The levels which are lower than the -360 m. level also belong to Pit IV. However, the possibility of assigning the -390 m. and -420 m. levels to Pit 64 inside the area of that pit was being discussed. The northeastern and southwestern boundaries of the area belonging to Pit 64 cannot be stated exactly because the underground extent of that pit varies with the individual levels. That is, the boundaries could not be set by establishing an imaginary vertical plane passing through a specific line on the surface; these boundaries are determined by the seams.

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5. In the Oberschlema mining region, the seams run from southeast to northwest throughout the area and the bearing in general is from 290° to 320°. The seams, with just a few exceptions, incline (Einfallen) toward the southwest. The inclination of the seams varies between 50° and 80°, which is relatively steep. The seams are almost all carbonate (Carbonat) seams, which have turned out to contain pitchblende in this area.

6. In general it can be said that both the thickness of the seams and the amount of pitchblende increases with the depth of the seams. Thus, in the upper levels the seams are smaller and more numerous and they contain less pitchblende; as the depth increases, there are fewer and thicker seams and more ore. In the upper levels, the thickness of the veins (Erzlinsen) which have been encountered is from one to two centimeters, the latter figure being the maximum thickness encountered, while in the -360 m. level, veins were encountered not infrequently which had a thickness of 12 centimeters. The main seams in the area of Pit 64 are the following: Seams 103, 104, 100, Rita A I and "Sieg".

7. The plan for November 1954 called for 3,500 cases (Kisten) of ore; the actual production was 3,200 cases. The -360 m. level produced by far the largest proportion - approximately 3,000 cases. The size of the lead cases is about 60 x 35 x 35 cm. The production plan is increased each month if the pit itself is being enlarged, as was the case with Pit 64.

8. In January 1954, the -330 m. and -360 m. levels of Pit 64 were started with almost no driving of galleries (Gangauffahrung). In each of its sections, Pit 64 covers an area in the horizontal plane of about 800 meters from northeast to southwest and of 700 meters from northwest to southeast. Pit 64 is an administrative-technical unit, and subordinated to it administratively and technically are Pits 64 (a smaller pit), 259 and 309, both of the latter being rather large pits as far as productive capacity is concerned. Pit 64 itself produces very little - only active material (aktive Massen). It handles the largest part of the transportation of workers, and material is stored in this pit. Pit 259 produces the largest part of the inactive ("taub") material produced and it also transports materials underground and does about one-fourth of the transporting of workers. Pit 309 is a producing pit exclusively. It is constructed of steel and is a Saigerer-Skip pit, with four lodes (Truemer).

9. The pa[redacted]n Wismut SDAG has sunk from y[redacted]mple, the peak [redacted]49 of 4,000 or 5,000 DME is lo[redacted]y few miners (Hauer[redacted] still earn 2,000 or 2,500 DME, b[redacted]about 700 DME. No pris[redacted] were employed underground becaus[redacted] fear of "sabotage", although in 1946 and 1947 they were use[redacted]erground.

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10. Care for the workers' health and social facilities leaves nothing to be desired. Sick workers are treated and are sent to the Baltic Sea or to health spas for recuperation. Wismut SDAG has the best vacation resorts; Schwarzburg and Elbesandsteingebirge ~~being~~ included among them. For 20 DME per person, even persons who do not belong to the Party can go to these places for a three-week stay. Starting with the first day of illness, the pit pays the sick person 90% of his average earnings over the preceding three-month period - this is in addition to the usual SVK payments which he receives - for as long as six weeks, even when he is at a convalescent home or in the hospital.

11. Two important men in Pit 64 are the following:

    a. Wellnitz (fnu), FDJ Secretary, who is 27 or 28 years old. He "purges" the pit personnel according to political reliability and the ~~questions~~ of whether a man is fired or stays on is up to Wellnitz.

    b. Schuerer (fnu - nickname, "Wipp"), SED member and enthusiastic Communist, about 30 years old. He is hand in glove with Wellnitz.

12. No organizations of so-called "bourgeois parties" are permitted in the Wismut SDAG installations, only SED-sponsored organizations.

[redacted] Comment: Possibly this stands for Sozial-Versicherungs-Kasse or Sozial-Versorgungs-Kasse(Health Insurance). 25X1

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Pit 64, of Objekt 2, Wismut A.G., Oberschlema, is the largest shaft of Objekt 2 and as of 15 December 1954 it employed about 3,500 men, working in three shifts around the clock. The shaft has seven levels, the highest being 180 meters below sea level, the lowest 360 meters. The levels are spaced at intervals of thirty meters from each other in the vertical plane. The levels at 180 meters, 240 meters, 300 meters and 360 meters below sea level are main levels which are connected directly with the main shafts. The other levels are connected with the main levels by pits (Gesenke) and bunkers (Bunker). In general, these smaller levels may be regarded as exhausted. The three lowest levels are further subdivided, so that each level has two sections (Revier). The sections of Pit 64 are as follows:

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2. There is also a Section X, which is the name given tothe so-called "Capital Work", the deepening of pits, extension of shafts downwards, and the driving (auffahren) of main drifts (Hauptquerschlaege). This Section X work was chiefly being done by personnel from Objekt 11 in December 1954, since Objekt 11 at that time was being broken up. Objekt 11 was concerned with exploratory work (Ausrichtungsobjekt).

3. The -240 m. level is a main level, and all ore is actually brought to the surface from that level, being moved to it from the lower levels through blind shafts. In fall 1954, an electric trolley line (Elektrolokoberleitungsbetrieb) was installed for conveying the ore to the surface from the -240 m. level. Small battery-operated locomotives (Batterie-Loks) run to the other levels.

4. The designations of the various levels are figured from the Markus Semmler level as a starting point. This method is based on the Markus Semmler tunnel (Stollen), which was used in the Schneeberg silver mining operations. The purpose of the Markus Semmler tunnel was to carry off the water from the entire Schneeberg-Neustaedtel mining region. It begins at about Neustaedtel, at the Siebenschlehen pit, and ends near Hartenstein, in the Zwickauer Mulde. From the surface at Pit 64 it is 107 meters to the Markus Semmler level. The levels which are higher than the -180 m. level belong to Pits IV and VI of Objekt 2. The levels which are lower than the -360 m. level also belong to Pit IV. However, the possibility of assigning the -390 m. and -420 m. levels to Pit 64 inside the area of that pit was being discussed. The northeastern and southwestern boundaries of the area belonging to Pit 64 cannot be stated exactly because the underground extent of that pit varies with the individual levels. That is, the boundaries could not be set by establishing an imaginary vertical plane passing through a specific line on the surface; these boundaries are determined by the seams.

5. In the Oberschlema mining region, the seams run from southeast to northwest throughout the area and the bearing in general is from 290° to 320°. The seams, with just a few exceptions, incline (Einfallen) toward the southwest. The inclination of the seams varies between 50° and 80°, which is relatively steep. The seams are almost all carbonate (Carbonat) seams, which have turned out to contain pitchblende in this area.

6. In general it can be said that both the thickness of the seams and the amount of pitchblende increases with the depth of the seams. Thus, in the upper levels the seams are smaller and more numerous and they contain less pitchblende; as the depth increases, there are fewer and thicker seams and more ore. In the upper levels, the thickness of the veins (Erzlinsen) which have been encountered is from one to two centimeters, the latter figure being the maximum thickness encountered, while in the -360 m. level, veins were encountered not infrequently which had a thickness of 12 centimeters. The main seams in the area of Pit 64 are the following: Seams 103, 104, 100, Rita 1 and "Sieg".

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9. The pay level in Wismut [redacted] has sunk from year to year. For example, the peak pay of 1949 of 4,000 or 5,000 DME is longer attained. A very few miners (Hauer) can still earn 2,000 or 2,500 DME, but the average pay is about 700 DME. No prisoners were employed underground because of the Soviets' fear of "sabotage", although in 1946 and 1947 they were used underground.

[redacted] 25X1

10. Care for the workers' health and social facilities leaves nothing to be desired. Sick workers are treated and are sent to the Baltic Sea or to health spas for recuperation. Wismut SDAG has the best vacation resorts; Schwarzburg and Elbesandsteingebirge are included among them. For 20 DME per person, even persons who do not belong to the Party can go to these places for a three-week stay. Starting with the first day of illness, the pit pays the sick person 90% of his average earnings over the preceding three-month period - this is in addition to the usual SVK payments which he receives - for as long as six weeks, even when he is at a convalescent home or in the hospital.

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